



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions SAA-C03

AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate (SAA-C03)

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NEW QUESTION 1

A company needs guaranteed Amazon EC2 capacity in three specific Availability Zones in a specific AWS Region for an upcoming event that will last 1 week. What should the company do to guarantee the EC2 capacity?

- A. Purchase Reserved instances that specify the Region needed
- B. Create an On Demand Capacity Reservation that specifies the Region needed
- C. Purchase Reserved instances that specify the Region and three Availability Zones needed
- D. Create an On-Demand Capacity Reservation that specifies the Region and three Availability Zones needed

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-capacity-reservations.html>: "When you create a Capacity Reservation, you specify: The Availability Zone in which to reserve the capacity"

NEW QUESTION 2

A company is developing a file-sharing application that will use an Amazon S3 bucket for storage. The company wants to serve all the files through an Amazon CloudFront distribution. The company does not want the files to be accessible through direct navigation to the S3 URL.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Write individual policies for each S3 bucket to grant read permission for only CloudFront access.
- B. Create an IAM user
- C. Grant the user read permission to objects in the S3 bucket
- D. Assign the user to CloudFront.
- E. Write an S3 bucket policy that assigns the CloudFront distribution ID as the Principal and assigns the target S3 bucket as the Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
- F. Create an origin access identity (OAI). Assign the OAI to the CloudFront distribution
- G. Configure the S3 bucket permissions so that only the OAI has read permission.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/cloudfront-access-to-amazon-s3/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/private-content-restricting-access-to-s3>

NEW QUESTION 3

A company is migrating applications to AWS. The applications are deployed in different accounts. The company manages the accounts centrally by using AWS Organizations. The company's security team needs a single sign-on (SSO) solution across all the company's accounts. The company must continue managing the users and groups in its on-premises self-managed Microsoft Active Directory.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO console
- B. Create a one-way forest trust or a one-way domain trust to connect the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory with AWS SSO by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
- C. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO console
- D. Create a two-way forest trust to connect the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory with AWS SSO by using AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.
- E. Use AWS Directory Service
- F. Create a two-way trust relationship with the company's self-managed Microsoft Active Directory.
- G. Deploy an identity provider (IdP) on premise
- H. Enable AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) from the AWS SSO console.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

A company is migrating a distributed application to AWS. The application serves variable workloads. The legacy platform consists of a primary server that coordinates jobs across multiple compute nodes. The company wants to modernize the application with a solution that maximizes resiliency and scalability. How should a solutions architect design the architecture to meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs. Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group.
- B. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling to use scheduled scaling.
- C. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue as a destination for the jobs. Implement the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the size of the queue.
- D. Implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group.
- E. Configure AWS CloudTrail as a destination for the jobs. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the primary server.
- F. Implement the primary server and the compute nodes with Amazon EC2 instances that are managed in an Auto Scaling group. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) as a destination for the jobs. Configure EC2 Auto Scaling based on the load on the compute nodes.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

A company wants to migrate its on-premises data center to AWS. According to the company's compliance requirements, the company can use only the ap-northeast-3 Region. Company administrators are not permitted to connect VPCs to the internet.

Which solutions will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use AWS Control Tower to implement data residency guardrails to deny internet access and deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3.
- B. Use rules in AWS WAF to prevent internet access
- C. Deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3 in the AWS account settings.
- D. Use AWS Organizations to configure service control policies (SCPs) that prevent VPCs from gaining internet access
- E. Deny access to all AWS Regions except ap-northeast-3.
- F. Create an outbound rule for the network ACL in each VPC to deny all traffic from 0.0.0.0/0. Create an IAM policy for each user to prevent the use of any AWS Region other than ap-northeast-3.
- G. Use AWS Config to activate managed rules to detect and alert for internet gateways and to detect and alert for new resources deployed outside of ap-northeast-3.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 6

A solutions architect must design a highly available infrastructure for a website. The website is powered by Windows web servers that run on Amazon EC2 instances. The solutions architect must implement a solution that can mitigate a large-scale DDoS attack that originates from thousands of IP addresses. Downtime is not acceptable for the website.

Which actions should the solutions architect take to protect the website from such an attack? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS Shield Advanced to stop the DDoS attack.
- B. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to automatically block the attackers.
- C. Configure the website to use Amazon CloudFront for both static and dynamic content.
- D. Use an AWS Lambda function to automatically add attacker IP addresses to VPC network ACLs.
- E. Use EC2 Spot Instances in an Auto Scaling group with a target tracking scaling policy that is set to 80% CPU utilization

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 7

A company hosts an application on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The application processes messages from an Amazon SQS queue, writes to an Amazon RDS table, and deletes the message from the queue. Occasional duplicate records are found in the RDS table. The SQS queue does not contain any duplicate messages.

What should a solutions architect do to ensure messages are being processed once only?

- A. Use the CreateQueue API call to create a new queue
- B. Use the AddPermission API call to add appropriate permissions
- C. Use the ReceiveMessage API call to set an appropriate wait time
- D. Use the ChangeMessageVisibility API call to increase the visibility timeout

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The visibility timeout begins when Amazon SQS returns a message. During this time, the consumer processes and deletes the message. However, if the consumer fails before deleting the message and your system doesn't call the DeleteMessage action for that message before the visibility timeout expires, the message becomes visible to other consumers and the message is received again. If a message must be received only once, your consumer should delete it within the duration of the visibility timeout. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-visibility-timeout.html>

Keyword: SQS queue writes to an Amazon RDS. From this, Option D is the best choice; other options are ruled out [Option A - You can't introduce one more queue in the existing one; Option B - only Permission; Option C - Only Retrieves Messages]. FIFO queues are designed to never introduce duplicate messages. However, your message producer might introduce duplicates in certain scenarios: for example, if the producer sends a message, does not receive a response, and then resends the same message. Amazon SQS APIs provide deduplication functionality that prevents your message producer from sending duplicates. Any duplicates introduced by the message producer are removed within a 5-minute deduplication interval. For standard queues, you might occasionally receive a duplicate copy of a message (at least once delivery). If you use a standard queue, you must design your applications to be idempotent (that is, they must not be affected adversely when processing the same message more than once).

NEW QUESTION 8

A company collects temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure data in cities across multiple continents. The average volume of data collected per site each day is 500 GB. Each site has a high-speed internet connection. The company's weather forecasting applications are based in a single Region and analyze the data daily.

What is the FASTEST way to aggregate data from all of these global sites?

- A. Enable Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration on the destination bucket
- B. Use multipart uploads to directly upload site data to the destination bucket.
- C. Upload site data to an Amazon S3 bucket in the closest AWS Region
- D. Use S3 cross-Region replication to copy objects to the destination bucket.
- E. Schedule AWS Snowball jobs daily to transfer data to the closest AWS Region
- F. Use S3 cross-Region replication to copy objects to the destination bucket.
- G. Upload the data to an Amazon EC2 instance in the closest Region
- H. Store the data in an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- I. Once a day take an EBS snapshot and copy it to the centralized Region
- J. Restore the EBS volume in the centralized Region and run an analysis on the data daily.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

You might want to use Transfer Acceleration on a bucket for various reasons, including the following:

You have customers that upload to a centralized bucket from all over the world.

You transfer gigabytes to terabytes of data on a regular basis across continents.

You are unable to utilize all of your available bandwidth over the Internet when uploading to Amazon

S3.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/transfer-acceleration.html>

[https://aws.amazon.com/s3/transferacceleration/#:~:text=S3%20Transfer%20Acceleration%20\(S3TA\)%20reduces,to%20S3%20for%20remote%20applications:](https://aws.amazon.com/s3/transferacceleration/#:~:text=S3%20Transfer%20Acceleration%20(S3TA)%20reduces,to%20S3%20for%20remote%20applications:)
"Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration can speed up content transfers to and from Amazon S3 by as much as 50-500% for long-distance transfer of larger objects. Customers who have either web or mobile applications with widespread users or applications hosted far away from their S3 bucket can experience long and variable upload and download speeds over the Internet"
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/mpuoverview.html>
"Improved throughput - You can upload parts in parallel to improve throughput."

NEW QUESTION 9

A company is hosting a web application on AWS using a single Amazon EC2 instance that stores user-uploaded documents in an Amazon EBS volume. For better scalability and availability, the company duplicated the architecture and created a second EC2 instance and EBS volume in another Availability Zone placing both behind an Application Load Balancer. After completing this change, users reported that, each time they refreshed the website, they could see one subset of their documents or the other, but never all of the documents at the same time. What should a solutions architect propose to ensure users see all of their documents at once?

- A. Copy the data so both EBS volumes contain all the documents.
- B. Configure the Application Load Balancer to direct a user to the server with the documents
- C. Copy the data from both EBS volumes to Amazon EFS. Modify the application to save new documents to Amazon EFS
- D. Configure the Application Load Balancer to send the request to both servers. Return each document from the correct server.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Amazon EFS provides file storage in the AWS Cloud. With Amazon EFS, you can create a file system, mount the file system on an Amazon EC2 instance, and then read and write data to and from your file system. You can mount an Amazon EFS file system in your VPC, through the Network File System versions 4.0 and 4.1 (NFSv4) protocol. We recommend using a current generation Linux NFSv4.1 client, such as those found in the latest Amazon Linux, Redhat, and Ubuntu AMIs, in conjunction with the Amazon EFS Mount Helper. For instructions, see [Using the amazon-efsutils Tools](#).

For a list of Amazon EC2 Linux Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) that support this protocol, see [NFS Support](#). For some AMIs, you'll need to install an NFS client to mount your file system on your Amazon EC2 instance. For instructions, see [Installing the NFS Client](#).

You can access your Amazon EFS file system concurrently from multiple NFS clients, so applications that scale beyond a single connection can access a file system. Amazon EC2 instances running in multiple Availability Zones within the same AWS Region can access the file system, so that many users can access and share a common data source.

NEW QUESTION 10

A company provides a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service that uses UDP connections. The service consists of Amazon EC2 instances that run in an Auto Scaling group. The company has deployments across multiple AWS Regions. The company needs to route users to the Region with the lowest latency. The company also needs automated failover between Regions. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and an associated target group
- B. Associate the target group with the Auto Scaling group
- C. Use the NLB as an AWS Global Accelerator endpoint in each Region.
- D. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and an associated target group
- E. Associate the target group with the Auto Scaling group
- F. Use the ALB as an AWS Global Accelerator endpoint in each Region.
- G. Deploy a Network Load Balancer (NLB) and an associated target group
- H. Associate the target group with the Auto Scaling group
- I. Create an Amazon Route 53 latency record that points to aliases for each NLB
- J. Create an Amazon CloudFront distribution that uses the latency record as an origin.
- K. Deploy an Application Load Balancer (ALB) and an associated target group
- L. Associate the target group with the Auto Scaling group
- M. Create an Amazon Route 53 weighted record that points to aliases for each ALB
- N. Deploy an Amazon CloudFront distribution that uses the weighted record as an origin.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

A development team needs to host a website that will be accessed by other teams. The website contents consist of HTML, CSS, client-side JavaScript, and images. Which method is the MOST cost-effective for hosting the website?

- A. Containerize the website and host it in AWS Fargate.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket and host the website there.
- C. Deploy a web server on an Amazon EC2 instance to host the website.
- D. Configure an Application Load Balancer with an AWS Lambda target that uses the Express.js framework.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

In Static Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are prebuilt.

They use simple languages such as HTML, CSS, or JavaScript.

There is no processing of content on the server (according to the user) in Static Websites. Web pages are returned by the server with no change therefore, static

Websites are fast.

There is no interaction with databases.

Also, they are less costly as the host does not need to support server-side processing with different languages.

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In Dynamic Websites, Web pages are returned by the server which are processed during runtime means they are not prebuilt web pages but they are built during runtime according to the user's demand.

These use server-side scripting languages such as PHP, Node.js, ASP.NET and many more supported by the server.

So, they are slower than static websites but updates and interaction with databases are possible.

NEW QUESTION 11

A company has a data ingestion workflow that consists the following:

An Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for notifications about new data deliveries
An AWS Lambda function to process the data and record metadata
The company observes that the ingestion workflow fails occasionally because of network connectivity issues. When such a failure occurs, the Lambda function does not ingest the corresponding data unless the company manually reruns the job.

Which combination of actions should a solutions architect take to ensure that the Lambda function ingests all data in the future? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure the Lambda function in multiple Availability Zones.
- B. Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue, and subscribe it to the SNS topic.
- C. Increase the CPU and memory that are allocated to the Lambda function.
- D. Increase provisioned throughput for the Lambda function.
- E. Modify the Lambda function to read from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 14

A company stores call transcript files on a monthly basis. Users access the files randomly within 1 year of the call, but users access the files infrequently after 1 year. The company wants to optimize its solution by giving users the ability to query and retrieve files that are less than 1-year-old as quickly as possible. A delay in retrieving older files is acceptable.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Store individual files with tags in Amazon S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval.
- B. Query the tags to retrieve the files from S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval.
- C. Store individual files in Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- D. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move the files to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 1 year.
- E. Query and retrieve the files that are in Amazon S3 by using Amazon Athena.
- F. Query and retrieve the files that are in S3 Glacier by using S3 Glacier Select.
- G. Store individual files with tags in Amazon S3 Standard storage.
- H. Store search metadata for each archive in Amazon S3 Standard storage.
- I. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move the files to S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval after 1 year.
- J. Query and retrieve the files by searching for metadata from Amazon S3.
- K. Store individual files in Amazon S3 Standard storage.
- L. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to move the files to S3 Glacier Deep Archive after 1 year.
- M. Store search metadata in Amazon Redshift.
- N. Query the files from Amazon Redshift.
- O. Retrieve the files from S3 Glacier Deep Archive.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16

A company is running a high performance computing (HPC) workload on AWS across many Linux based Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs a shared storage system that is capable of sub-millisecond latencies, hundreds of Gbps of throughput and millions of IOPS. Users will store millions of small files.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system. Mount the file system on each of the EC2 instances.
- B. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Mount the S3 bucket on each of the EC2 instances.
- C. Ensure that the EC2 instances use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) optimized. Mount Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) EBS volumes with Multi-Attach on each instance.
- D. Create an Amazon FSx for Lustre file system.
- E. Mount the file system on each of the EC2 instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20

A rapidly growing e-commerce company is running its workloads in a single AWS Region. A solutions architect must create a disaster recovery (DR) strategy that includes a different AWS Region. The company wants its database to be up to date in the DR Region with the least possible latency. The remaining infrastructure in the DR Region needs to run at reduced capacity and must be able to scale up if necessary.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LOWEST recovery time objective (RTO)?

- A. Use an Amazon Aurora global database with a pilot light deployment.
- B. Use an Amazon Aurora global database with a warm standby deployment.
- C. Use an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance with a pilot light deployment.
- D. Use an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ DB instance with a warm standby deployment.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

A company hosts a serverless application on AWS. The application uses Amazon API Gateway, AWS Lambda, and an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL database. The company notices an increase in application errors that result from database connection timeouts during times of peak traffic or unpredictable traffic. The

company needs a solution that reduces the application failures with the least amount of change to the code. What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Reduce the Lambda concurrency rate.
- B. Enable RDS Proxy on the RDS DB instance.
- C. Resize the RDS DB instance class to accept more connections.
- D. Migrate the database to Amazon DynamoDB with on-demand scaling

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

A company has migrated a two-tier application from its on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The data tier is a Multi-AZ deployment of Amazon RDS for Oracle with 12 TB of General Purpose SSD Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) storage. The application is designed to process and store documents in the database as binary large objects (blobs) with an average document size of 6 MB.

The database size has grown over time, reducing the performance and increasing the cost of storage. The company must improve the database performance and needs a solution that is highly available and resilient.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Reduce the RDS DB instance size. Increase the storage capacity to 24 TiB. Change the storage type to Magnetic.
- B. Increase the RDS DB instance size.
- C. Increase the storage capacity to 24 TiB. Change the storage type to Provisioned IOPS.
- D. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
- E. Update the application to store documents in the S3 bucket. Store the object metadata in the existing database.
- F. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
- G. Update the application to use DynamoDB.
- H. Use AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) to migrate data from the Oracle database to DynamoDB.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26

A company has a three-tier web application that is deployed on AWS. The web servers are deployed in a public subnet in a VPC. The application servers and database servers are deployed in private subnets in the same VPC. The company has deployed a third-party virtual firewall appliance from AWS Marketplace in an inspection VPC. The appliance is configured with an IP interface that can accept IP packets.

A solutions architect needs to integrate the web application with the appliance to inspect all traffic to the application before the traffic reaches the web server.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a Network Load Balancer in the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic to the appliance for packet inspection.
- B. Create an Application Load Balancer in the public subnet of the application's VPC to route the traffic to the appliance for packet inspection.
- C. Deploy a transit gateway in the inspection VPC. Configure route tables to route the incoming packets through the transit gateway.
- D. Deploy a Gateway Load Balancer in the inspection VPC. Create a Gateway Load Balancer endpoint to receive the incoming packets and forward the packets to the appliance.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

A company's e-commerce website has unpredictable traffic and uses AWS Lambda functions to directly access a private Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL DB instance. The company wants to maintain predictable database performance and ensure that the Lambda invocations do not overload the database with too many connections.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Point the client driver at an RDS custom endpoint. Deploy the Lambda functions inside a VPC.
- B. Point the client driver at an RDS proxy endpoint. Deploy the Lambda functions inside a VPC.
- C. Point the client driver at an RDS custom endpoint. Deploy the Lambda functions outside a VPC.
- D. Point the client driver at an RDS proxy endpoint. Deploy the Lambda functions outside a VPC.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 35

A company is running a critical business application on Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer. The EC2 instances run in an Auto Scaling group and access an Amazon RDS DB instance.

The design did not pass an operational review because the EC2 instances and the DB instance are all located in a single Availability Zone. A solutions architect must update the design to use a second Availability Zone.

Which solution will make the application highly available?

- A. Provision a subnet in each Availability Zone. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance with connections to each network.
- B. Provision two subnets that extend across both Availability Zones. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance with connections to each network.
- C. Provision a subnet in each Availability Zone. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance for Multi-AZ deployment.
- D. Provision a subnet that extends across both Availability Zones. Configure the Auto Scaling group to distribute the EC2 instances across both Availability Zones. Configure the DB instance for Multi-AZ deployment.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 39

A company's order system sends requests from clients to Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances process the orders and then store the orders in a database on Amazon RDS. Users report that they must reprocess orders when the system fails. The company wants a resilient solution that can process orders

automatically if a system outage occurs.

What should a solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Move the EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group
- B. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule to target an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) task
- C. Move the EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Update the order system to send messages to the ALB endpoint
- D. Move the EC2 instances into an Auto Scaling group
- E. Configure the order system to send messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue
- F. Configure the EC2 instances to consume messages from the queue.
- G. Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
- H. Create an AWS Lambda function, and subscribe the function to the SNS topic. Configure the order system to send messages to the SNS topic
- I. Send a command to the EC2 instances to process the messages by using AWS Systems Manager Run Command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42

A company runs multiple Windows workloads on AWS. The company's employees use Windows file shares that are hosted on two Amazon EC2 instances. The file shares synchronize data between themselves and maintain duplicate copies. The company wants a highly available and durable storage solution that preserves how users currently access the files.

- A. Migrate all the data to Amazon S3. Set up IAM authentication for users to access files.
- B. Set up an Amazon S3 File Gateway.
- C. Mount the S3 File Gateway on the existing EC2 instances.
- D. Extend the file share environment to Amazon FSx for Windows File Server with a Multi-AZ configuration.
- E. Migrate all the data to FSx for Windows File Server.
- F. Extend the file share environment to Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) with a Multi-AZ configuration.
- G. Migrate all the data to Amazon EFS.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

A company runs a high performance computing (HPC) workload on AWS. The workload required low-latency network performance and high network throughput with tightly coupled node-to-node communication. The Amazon EC2 instances are properly sized for compute and storage capacity, and are launched using default options.

What should a solutions architect propose to improve the performance of the workload?

- A. Choose a cluster placement group while launching Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Choose dedicated instance tenancy while launching Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Choose an Elastic Inference accelerator while launching Amazon EC2 instances.
- D. Choose the required capacity reservation while launching Amazon EC2 instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-ec2-placementgroup.html> "A cluster placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone that benefit from low network latency, high network throughput"

NEW QUESTION 48

A company has an application that loads documents into an Amazon S3 bucket and converts the documents into another format. The application stores the converted documents in another S3 bucket and saves the document name and URLs in an Amazon DynamoDB table. The DynamoDB entries are used during subsequent days to access the documents. The company uses a DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) cluster in front of the table. Recently, traffic to the application has increased. Document processing tasks are timing out during the scheduled DAX maintenance window. A solutions architect must ensure that the documents continue to load during the maintenance window.

What should the solutions architect do to accomplish this goal?

- A. Modify the application to write to the DAX cluster. Configure the DAX cluster to write to the DynamoDB table when the maintenance window is complete.
- B. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams for the DynamoDB table.
- C. Modify the application to write to the stream. Configure the stream to load the data when the maintenance window is complete.
- D. Convert the application to an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function runtime to be longer than the maintenance window. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to monitor Lambda timeouts.
- E. Modify the application to write the document name and URLs to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. Create an AWS Lambda function to read the SQS queue and write to DynamoDB.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 52

A company has two AWS accounts in the same AWS Region. One account is a publisher account, and the other account is a subscriber account. Each account has its own Amazon S3 bucket.

An application puts media objects into the publisher account's S3 bucket. The objects are encrypted with server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C). The company needs a solution that will automatically copy the objects to the subscriber's account's S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Enable S3 Versioning on the publisher account's S3 bucket. Configure S3 Same-Region Replication of the objects to the subscriber account's S3 bucket.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that is invoked when objects are published in the publisher account's S3 bucket.
- C. Configure the Lambda function to copy the objects to the subscriber account's S3 bucket.
- D. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to invoke an AWS Lambda function when objects are published in the publisher account's S3 bucket. Configure the Lambda function to copy the objects to the subscriber account's S3 bucket.
- E. Configure Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) to publish Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications when objects are published in the publisher account's S3 bucket. When notifications are received, use the S3 console to copy the objects to the subscriber account's S3 bucket.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56

A company uses a popular content management system (CMS) for its corporate website. However, the required patching and maintenance are burdensome. The company is redesigning its website and wants a new solution. The website will be updated four times a year and does not need to have any dynamic content available. The solution must provide high scalability and enhanced security.

Which combination of changes will meet those requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO)

- A. Deploy an AWS WAF web ACL in front of the website to provide HTTPS functionality
- B. Create and deploy an AWS Lambda function to manage and serve the website content
- C. Create the new website and an Amazon S3 bucket. Deploy the website on the S3 bucket with static website hosting enabled
- D. Create the new website
- E. Deploy the website by using an Auto Scaling group of Amazon EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 59

A solutions architect is designing a new hybrid architecture to extend a company's on-premises infrastructure to AWS. The company requires a highly available connection with consistent low latency to an AWS Region. The company needs to minimize costs and is willing to accept slower traffic if the primary connection fails.

What should the solutions architect do to meet these requirements?

- A. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Provision a VPN connection as a backup if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.
- B. Provision a VPN tunnel connection to a Region for private connectivity.
- C. Provision a second VPN tunnel for private connectivity and as a backup if the primary VPN connection fails.
- D. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Provision a second Direct Connect connection to the same Region as a backup if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.
- E. Provision an AWS Direct Connect connection to a Region. Use the Direct Connect failover attribute from the AWS CLI to automatically create a backup connection if the primary Direct Connect connection fails.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

A company is running a publicly accessible serverless application that uses Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda. The application's traffic recently spiked due to fraudulent requests from botnets.

Which steps should a solutions architect take to block requests from unauthorized users? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create a usage plan with an API key that is shared with genuine users only.
- B. Integrate logic within the Lambda function to ignore the requests from fraudulent IP addresses.
- C. Implement an AWS WAF rule to target malicious requests and trigger actions to filter them out.
- D. Convert the existing public API to a private API. Update the DNS records to redirect users to the new API endpoint.
- E. Create an IAM role for each user attempting to access the API. A user will assume the role when making the API call.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 69

A company has enabled AWS CloudTrail logs to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket for each of its developer accounts. The company has created a central AWS account for streamlining management and audit reviews. An internal auditor needs to access the CloudTrail logs, yet access needs to be restricted for all developer account users. The solution must be secure and optimized.

How should a solutions architect meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an AWS Lambda function in each developer account to copy the log files to the central account. Create an IAM role in the central account for the auditor. Attach an IAM policy providing read-only permissions to the bucket.
- B. Configure CloudTrail from each developer account to deliver the log files to an S3 bucket in the central account. Create an IAM user in the central account for the auditor. Attach an IAM policy providing full permissions to the bucket.
- C. Configure CloudTrail from each developer account to deliver the log files to an S3 bucket in the central account. Create an IAM role in the central account for the auditor. Attach an IAM policy providing read-only permissions to the bucket.
- D. Configure an AWS Lambda function in the central account to copy the log files from the S3 bucket in each developer account. Create an IAM user in the central account for the auditor. Attach an IAM policy providing full permissions to the bucket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-sharing-logs.html>

NEW QUESTION 71

A company hosts an application on AWS. The application uses AWS Lambda functions and stores data in Amazon DynamoDB tables. The Lambda functions are connected to a VPC that does not have internet access.

The traffic to access DynamoDB must not travel across the internet. The application must have write access to only specific DynamoDB tables.

Which combination of steps should a solutions architect take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Attach a VPC endpoint policy for DynamoDB to allow write access to only the specific DynamoDB tables.
- B. Attach a security group to the interface VPC endpoint to allow write access to only the specific DynamoDB tables.
- C. Create a resource-based IAM policy to grant write access to only the specific DynamoDB table.
- D. Attach the policy to the DynamoDB tables.
- E. Create a gateway VPC endpoint for DynamoDB that is associated with the Lambda VPC.
- F. Ensure that the Lambda execution role can access the gateway VPC endpoint.
- G. Create an interface VPC endpoint for DynamoDB that is associated with the Lambda VPC.

H. Ensure that the Lambda execution role can access the interface VPC endpoint.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 73

An image-processing company has a web application that users use to upload images. The application uploads the images into an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has set up S3 event notifications to publish the object creation events to an Amazon SQS queue. The SQS queue serves as the event source for an AWS Lambda function that processes the images and sends the results to users through email.

Users report that they are receiving multiple email messages for every uploaded image. A solutions architect determines that SQS messages are invoking the Lambda function more than once, resulting in multiple email messages.

What should the solutions architect do to resolve this issue with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Set up long polling in the SQS queue by increasing the ReceiveMessage wait time to 30 seconds.
- B. Change the SQS standard queue to an SQS FIFO queue.
- C. Use the message deduplication ID to discard duplicate messages.
- D. Increase the visibility timeout in the SQS queue to a value that is greater than the total of the function timeout and the batch window timeout.
- E. Modify the Lambda function to delete each message from the SQS queue immediately after the message is read before processing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

A company runs an application that receives data from thousands of geographically dispersed remote devices that use UDP. The application processes the data immediately and sends a message back to the device if necessary. No data is stored.

The company needs a solution that minimizes latency for the data transmission from the devices. The solution also must provide rapid failover to another AWS Region.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the two Regions. Configure the NLB to invoke an AWS Lambda function to process the data.
- B. Use AWS Global Accelerator. Create a Network Load Balancer (NLB) in each of the two Regions as an endpoint.
- C. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the Fargate launch type. Create an ECS service on the cluster. Set the ECS service as the target for the NLB. Process the data in Amazon ECS.
- D. Use AWS Global Accelerator. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each of the two Regions as an endpoint. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the Fargate launch type. Create an ECS service on the cluster. Set the ECS service as the target for the ALB. Process the data in Amazon ECS.
- E. Set the ECS service as the target for the ALB. Process the data in Amazon ECS.
- F. Configure an Amazon Route 53 failover routing policy. Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) in each of the two Regions. Create an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster with the Fargate launch type. Create an ECS service on the cluster. Set the ECS service as the target for the ALB. Process the data in Amazon ECS.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

A company hosts its web application on AWS using seven Amazon EC2 instances. The company requires that the IP addresses of all healthy EC2 instances be returned in response to DNS queries.

Which policy should be used to meet this requirement?

- A. Simple routing policy
- B. Latency routing policy
- C. Multivalued routing policy
- D. Geolocation routing policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/multivalued-versus-simple-policies/>

"Use a multivalued answer routing policy to help distribute DNS responses across multiple resources. For example, use multivalued answer routing when you want to associate your routing records with a Route 53 health check."

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policy-multivalued>

NEW QUESTION 85

A business's backup data totals 700 terabytes (TB) and is kept in network-attached storage (NAS) at its data center. This backup data must be available in the event of occasional regulatory inquiries and preserved for a period of seven years. The organization has chosen to relocate its backup data from its on-premises data center to Amazon Web Services (AWS). Within one month, the migration must be completed. The company's public internet connection provides 500 Mbps of dedicated capacity for data transport.

What should a solutions architect do to ensure that data is migrated and stored at the LOWEST possible cost?

- A. Order AWS Snowball devices to transfer the data.
- B. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- C. Deploy a VPN connection between the data center and Amazon VPC.
- D. Use the AWS CLI to copy the data from on-premises to Amazon S3 Glacier.
- E. Provision a 500 Mbps AWS Direct Connect connection and transfer the data to Amazon S3. Use a lifecycle policy to transition the files to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.
- F. Use AWS DataSync to transfer the data and deploy a DataSync agent on-premise.
- G. Use the DataSync task to copy files from the on-premises NAS storage to Amazon S3 Glacier.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 88

An online retail company has more than 50 million active customers and receives more than 25,000 orders each day. The company collects purchase data for customers and stores this data in Amazon S3. Additional customer data is stored in Amazon RDS. The company wants to make all the data available to various teams so that the teams can perform analytics. The solution must provide the ability to manage fine-grained permissions for the data and must minimize operational overhead. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Migrate the purchase data to write directly to Amazon RD
- B. Use RDS access controls to limit access.
- C. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon RDS to Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue crawle
- D. Use Amazon Athena to query the dat
- E. Use S3 policies to limit access.
- F. Create a data lake by using AWS Lake Formatio
- G. Create an AWS Glue JOBC connection to Amazon RD
- H. Register the S3 bucket in Lake Formatio
- I. Use Lake
- J. Formation access controls to limit acces
- K. Create an Amazon Redshift cluster Schedule an AWS Lambda function to periodically copy data from Amazon S3 and Amazon RDS to Amazon Redshif
- L. Use Amazon Redshift access controls to limit access.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

To meet security requirements, a company needs to encrypt all of its application data in transit while communicating with an Amazon RDS MySQL DB instance. A recent security audit revealed that encryption at rest is enabled using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), but data in transit is not enabled. What should a solutions architect do to satisfy the security requirements?

- A. Enable IAM database authentication on the database.
- B. Provide self-signed certificates, Use the certificates in all connections to the RDS instance
- C. Take a snapshot of the RDS instance. Restore the snapshot to a new instance with encryption enabled
- D. Download AWS-provided root certificates. Provide the certificates in all connections to the RDS instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html#Overview.Encryption>.

NEW QUESTION 92

A company that primarily runs its application servers on premises has decided to migrate to AWS. The company wants to minimize its need to scale its Internet Small Computer Systems Interface (iSCSI) storage on premises. The company wants only its recently accessed data to remain stored locally. Which AWS solution should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon S3 File Gateway
- B. AWS Storage Gateway Tape Gateway
- C. AWS Storage Gateway Volume Gateway stored volumes
- D. AWS Storage Gateway Volume Gateway cached volumes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

A company's application is running on Amazon EC2 instances within an Auto Scaling group behind an Elastic Load Balancer. Based on the application's history, the company anticipates a spike in traffic during a holiday each year. A solutions architect must design a strategy to ensure that the Auto Scaling group proactively increases capacity to minimize any performance impact on application users. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to scale up the EC2 instances when CPU utilization exceeds 90%.
- B. Create a recurring scheduled action to scale up the Auto Scaling group before the expected period of peak demand.
- C. Increase the minimum and maximum number of EC2 instances in the Auto Scaling group during the peak demand period.
- D. Configure an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to send alerts when there are autoscaling EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH events.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

A company wants to run its critical applications in containers to meet requirements for scalability and availability. The company prefers to focus on maintenance of the critical applications. The company does not want to be responsible for provisioning and managing the underlying infrastructure that runs the containerized workload. What should a solutions architect do to meet those requirements?

- A. Use Amazon EC2 Instances, and Install Docker on the Instances
- B. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on Amazon EC2 worker nodes
- C. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on AWS Fargate
- D. Use Amazon EC2 instances from an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)-optimized Amazon Machine Image (AMI).

Answer: C

Explanation:

using AWS ECS on AWS Fargate since the requirements are for scalability and availability without having to provision and manage the underlying infrastructure to run the containerized workload. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/userguide/what-is-fargate.html>

NEW QUESTION 101

A company wants to manage Amazon Machine Images (AMIs). The company currently copies AMIs to the same AWS Region where the AMIs were created. The company needs to design an application that captures AWS API calls and sends alerts whenever the Amazon EC2 CreateImage API operation is called within the company's account

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function to query AWS CloudTrail logs and to send an alert when a CreateImage API call is detected
- B. Configure AWS CloudTrail with an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification that occurs when updated logs are sent to Amazon S3 Use Amazon Athena to create a new table and to query on CreateImage when an API call is detected
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events) rule for the CreateImage API call Configure the target as an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to send an alert when a CreateImage API call is detected
- D. Configure an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue as a target for AWS CloudTrail logs Create an AWS Lambda function to send an alert to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when a CreateImage API call is detected

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 105

An online retail company needs to run near-real-time analytics on website traffic to analyze top-selling products across different locations. The product purchase data and the user location details are sent to a third-party application that runs on premises The application processes the data and moves the data into the company's analytics engine

The company needs to implement a cloud-based solution to make the data available for near-real-time analytics.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to ingest the data Use AWS Lambda to transform the data Configure Lambda to write the data to Amazon Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service)
- B. Configure Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to write the data to an Amazon S3 bucket Schedule an AWS Glue crawler job to enrich the data and update the AWS Glue Data Catalog Use Amazon Athena for analytics
- C. Configure Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to write the data to an Amazon S3 bucket Add an Apache Spark job on Amazon EMR to enrich the data in the S3 bucket and write the data to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service)
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to ingest the data Enable Kinesis Data Firehose data transformation with AWS Lambda Configure Kinesis Data Firehose to write the data to Amazon OpenSearch Service (Amazon Elasticsearch Service).

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106

A company has two VPCs named Management and Production The Management VPC uses VPNs through a customer gateway to connect to a single device in the data center. The Production VPC uses a virtual private gateway with two attached AWS Direct Connect connections The Management and Production VPCs both use a single VPC peering connection to allow communication between the applications.

What should a solutions architect do to mitigate any single point of failure in this architecture?

- A. Add a set of VPNs between the Management and Production VPCs
- B. Add a second virtual private gateway and attach it to the Management VPC.
- C. Add a second set of VPNs to the Management VPC from a second customer gateway device
- D. Add a second VPC peering connection between the Management VPC and the Production VPC.

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/images/Multiple_Gateways_diagram.png

"To protect against a loss of connectivity in case your customer gateway device becomes unavailable, you can set up a second Site-to-Site VPN connection to your VPC and virtual private gateway by using a second customer gateway device." <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpn/latest/s2svpn/vpn-redundant-connection.html>

NEW QUESTION 111

A company wants to reduce the cost of its existing three-tier web architect. The web, application, and database servers are running on Amazon EC2 instance EC2 instance for the development, test and production environments. The EC2 instances average 30% CPU utilization during peak hours and 10% CPU utilization during non-peak hours.

The production EC2 instance purchasing solution will meet the company's requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Use Spot Instances for the production EC2 instance
- B. Use Reserved Instances for the development and test EC2 instances
- C. Use Reserved Instances for the production EC2 instance
- D. Use On-Demand Instances for the development and test EC2 instances
- E. Use blocks for the production EC2 instances Use Reserved instances for the development and test EC2 instances
- F. Use On-Demand Instances for the production EC2 instance
- G. Use Spot blocks for the development and test EC2 instances

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112

A company has a document management application that contains PDF documents The company hosts the application on Amazon EC2 instances According to regulations, the instances must not have access to the internet The application must be able to read and write to a persistent storage system that provides native versioning capabilities

A solutions architect needs to design secure storage that maximizes resiliency and facilitates data sharing across instances

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Place the instances in a public subnet Use Amazon S3 for storage Access S3 objects by using URLs
- B. Place the instances in a private subnet use Amazon S3 for storage Use a VPC endpoint to access S3 objects
- C. Use the instances with a Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume.

D. Use Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EPS) Standard-Infrequent Access (Standard-IA) to store data and provide shared access to the instances

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115

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